

⑩日本国特許庁(JP)

⑩特許出願公開

⑫ 公 開 特 許 公 報 (A)

平3-236441

@Int.Cl. 5

識別記号

庁内盤理番号

⑩公開 平成3年(1991)10月22日

C 22 C 21/16 C 22 B 9/16 C 22 F 1/057 6813-4K 7730-4K 8015-4K

密査請求 未請求 請求項の数 3 (全8頁)

❷発明の名称

高強度アルミニウム合金および高強度アルミニウム合金材の製造方

法

②特. 颐 平2-32779

②出 颠 平2(1990)2月14日

@発明者 崎山

哲雄

東京都千代田区丸の内1丁目1番2号 日本鋼管株式会社

内

背 史

東京都千代田区丸の内1丁目1番2号 日本網管株式会社

内

⑩発明者 皆川

邦 典

東京都千代田区丸の内1丁目1番2号 日本鋼管株式会社

内

勿出 駅 人 日本

日本鋼管株式会社

東京都千代田区丸の内1丁目1番2号

创代 理 人 并理士 潮谷 奈津夫

最終頁に続く

明中国

1. 発明の名称

高強度アルミニウム合金および高強度アルミニウム合金材の製造方法

2. 特許請求の範囲

1 重量%で、Cu:3~5%、Ms:0.5~2%、Zn:1~3%、Ti:0.03~0.20%
、B:0.00i~0.006%、を含有し、さらに、Mn:0.1~0.5%、V:0.05~0.20%、
Zr:0.05~0.30%、Cr:0.05~0.20%

A & および不可避的不純物からなることを特徴とする高強度アルミニウム合金。

2 置量%で、Cu:3~5%、Mg:0.5~2%、Zn:1~3%、Ti:003~0.20%
. B:0001~0006%、を含有し、さらに
. Mn:0.1~0.5%、V:0.05~0.20%、
Zr:0.05~0.30%、Cr;0.05~0.20

另のうちの1程または2種以上を含有し、 残略が A & および不可避的不能物からなる化学成分組成を有するアルミニウム合金を存製し、 次いで、 制記化学成分組成を有するアルミニウム合金材を、 4 8 0 ℃以上 5 4 0 ℃以下の温度で溶体化処理し、 次いで、 熔体化処理したアルミニウム合金材に対し、 1 3 0 ℃以上 2 0 0 ℃以下の温度で 1 股または 2 段以上の時効処理を指すことを特徴とする高強限アルミニウム合金材の製造方法。

3 溶体化処理と、時効処理との間に、冷間加工率8%以下の冷間加工を施す請求項2記載の高強度アルミニウム合金材の製造方法。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

〔産棄上の利用分野〕

この発明は、必接性および強度に優れる高強度
アルミニウム合金、および、前記合金の、高強度
アルミニウム合金材の製造方法に関するものである。

[従果の技術]

アルミニウム合金は、軽量であるうえに競性破壊を起こさないことから、低温用構造材料として使用されている。たとえば、ロケットの液体燃料タンクにはA&- Ms 系の5083合金が開いられている。これらは、密閉構造として明いるために、その超立は溶接により行われている。前記2219合金、5083合金は、アルミニウム合等の材料として多く用いられている。

[発明が解決しようとする課題]

一財迷のように、2218合金および5083合金はお後性が良好であるが、強度が比較的低いために、構造物として使用するには原肉化が避けられず、重量増加を来すという問題がある。ロケット等に使用するには軽量化が第一の条件であり、項状の材料では、軽量化の要請に応えられない。

一方、構造用の高強度合金としては、A st - Z n - M g - C u 系の7075合金等が知られているが 、前紀7075合金は接種性に劣るという欠点がある

この発明において、Cu、Mg およびZn は高強度化のために必須の元素であり、Mn、V、Zr、CrおよびTiは母材の延性の確保、浄壊性の確保のために必要な元素である。また、Bは鋳

以上のように従来のアルミニウム合金では、客 後性および強度の両特性を満足することはできなかった。

従って、この発明は上述の問題を解決するためになされたものであって、溶接性および強度に優れる高強度アルミニウム合金、および、前記合金の、高強度アルミニウム合金材の製造方法を提供することをその目的とする。

(課題を解決するための手段)

この発明の要旨は下記の通りである。

(1) 重量%で、Cu:3~5%、M8:0.5~2%、Zn:1~3%、Ti:0.03~0.20%、B:0.001~0.005%、を含有し、さらに、Mn:0.1~0.5%、V:0.05~0.20%、Zr:0.05~0.30%、Cr:0.05~0.20%、Xのうちの1種または2種以上を含有し、残部がA1および不可避的不純物からなることを特徴とする高強度アルミニウム合金。

(2) 戴量分で、Cu:3~5%、Ms:0.5~

造組織の微細化に必要な元素である。以下に、各成分の限定理由を述べる。

(I) Cu:

C u 含有量が 3 %(重量 %以下、同じ)未満では、充分な強度が得られない。一方、5 %を超えると延性および初性が低下する。従って、C u 含有量は 3 ~ 5 %の範囲に限定すべきである。

(2) M a

M 8 含有量が 0. 5 %未満では、充分な強度が得られない。一方、 2 %を超えると延性および 初性が低下する。従って、 M 8 含有量は 0.5 ~ 2 %の 範囲に限定すべきである。

(3) Zn:

2 n 含有量が 1 分未満では、充分な強度が得られない。一方、 3 分を超えると静液性および溶接性が劣化する。従って、 2 n 含有量は 1 ~ 3 分の範囲に限定すべきである。

(4) Mn. V. Zr. Cr:

M n 含有量が 0. i %未満、 V 含有量が 0. 0 5 % 未満、 2 r 含有量が 0. 0 5 % 来満、 C r 含有量が

特別平3-236441 (3)

従って、Mn 含有量は 0.1~0.5%、V 含有量は 0.05~0.20%、Z r 含有量は 0.05~0.30%、C r 含有量は 0.05~0.20%の範囲に限定すべきである。

なお、これらの4元素は2種以上を複合的に含 有させてもその効果を何ら減ずるものではない。 従って、複合的に含有させることができる。 (5) T(および B:

TiおよびBは、TiB.として析出し、轉造 組織の機細化に寄与する。しかしながら、TI含

折出組織が均一数組となり、一層の強度上昇が可能である。しかしながら、冷間加工率が8%を超えてもその効果は飽和する。従って、冷間加工率は8%以下とする。

時効処理温度が130℃未満では、強化に寄与する折出強化相が十分に成長せず、強度が得られない。一方、時効処理温度が200℃を超えると、急速な硬化とそれに引き続き軟化が起こり、安定した折出相機を得にくい。従って、時効処理温度は130℃以上200℃以下の範囲に限定すべまである。

時効処理を行うに際して、130~200での 温度範囲で2種類以上の温度を選び、2段以上の 時効処理を行うことにより、1段時効の場合に比 べて時効が促進される。従って、より短時間で高 強度が得られるようになる。このように多段時効 も有効である。

【実施例】

次ぎに、この発明を実施例によりさらに詳しく 説明する。 有量が0.03%未満、B含有量が0.001%未満では、所望の効果が得られない。また、Tlは溶接性を向上させる元素でもある。ただし、Ti含有量が0.20%を超えてもその効果は飽和する。一方、B含有量が0.006%を超えても鋳造組織の徴梱化効果は飽和する。従って、Ti含有量は0.03~0.20%、B含有量は0.001~0.006%の範囲に限定すべきである。

次ぎに、無処理条件について述べる。

本発明合金は熱処理型合金であり、無間加工後に、溶体化処理一時効処理を施して実用に供する

海体化処理温度が 4 8 0 ℃未満では折出強化元素の固溶が不十分であり、充分な強度を得られない。一方、溶体化処理温度が 5 4 0 ℃を超えると部分的な融解が起こる。従って、溶体化処理温度は 4 8 0 ℃以上 5 4 0 ℃以下の範囲に限定すべきである。

海体化処理後の冷間加工は、省略しても十分な 強度が得られる。また、冷間加工を実施すると、

【実施例』]

また、供試体にフィッシュポーン試験を施し、 溶接性を調べた。フィッシュポーン試験は、第3 図に示すように長さの異なる切れ込み2が等間属 をあけて入っているフィッシュポーン試験片1を 用いて、切れ込み2と直角方向にTIG溶接(2 50A、40cm/分)を行い、溶接全長に対する

詩開平3-236441(4)

溶検割れ長さの割合(溶体的れ事)を調べ、これによりが接供を評価する試験方法である。その結果を終了表に示す。

第2表からあるらかなように、本祭明合金地で ~ 6 は比較別3の比較合金地によりも高強度であ り、延性および朝性も良好である。これに対して 、比較所1に示す比較合金池で、10はCuおよび M 8 の金質量が本発別の幅面を外れて高いために 高強度ではあるが、延性および調性が低い。比较 合金地を、9、11は、Cu、M 2 および 2 r の含 有量が本角明の範囲を外れて低いため、延生およ び類性は良好であるが、強度が低い。

さらに、素3 成からあきらかなように、本題明例の本見明合金向1~8 は落長割れ事が 3 5~ 4 3 % であり、比較的3 の比較全全的 14 とほぼ 周 やであり、また、高強度合金である比較例 4 の比較合金約 15よりも優れた溶接性を示している。 これに対して、2 n 含有麗が本発明の範囲を外れて高い比較的5 の比較合金約 12、Mn、 Y および Z r を含有せず、しかも、丁 1 含有麗が本発明の範囲

を外れて低い比較例2の比較合金MijSは容摂位が 終っている。

第 1 義

(wt.\$)

					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·	wt.5)
合 金 Ma	C⊕	Ne	2 a	Ti	В	Ħn	Ų	2.5	Cr	得 考
1	4.3	0.6	1.0	0.04	0.003	9.30	0.18	0	0	本務朝例
2	3.6	1.8	2.5	0.03	0.003	0	0	0.29	a	*
3	4.0	0.8	2.0	0.24	0.002	0.30	0.15	6.15	8	.*
4	e. 1	1.7	2.0	0.05	0.904	9.26	0,10	0.10	6.16	g
5	4.9	1.3	1.8	0.04	0.003	0	0	3	0.15	,
8	4.6	1.3	2.7	0.05	0.004	٥	0.10	0.15	0	r
7	5.3	1,5	2.3	0.62	0.002	0.25	0.18	o	9	比較例1
8	2.5	i.0	1.8	9.63	0.003	0	0	0.21	0	*
9	3.8	0.3	2.1	0.63	0.002	0.30	9.12	0,14	9	
10	3.7	2.4	1.8	0.04	0.003	0.26	0.12	0.11	80.0	
Ff	4.1	1.2	0.5	6.04	0.063	ē	0	o o	0.19	*
12	4.2	1.5	3.2	0.03	0.602	0	5.08	0.17	0	总較例 5
13	4.7	1.4	2.2	0.02	0.002	0	0	٥	0.04	比較何 2
14	6.4	0	e	0.64	6.003	0.35	0.12	9,18	ũ	2219合盘 比較例3
15	1.6	2.5	5.8	0.02	0.004	ŋ	0	0	0.21	7075合金 比較例4

第 2 表

✿	海体化	冷阳	野爱		宜	X.			4.	2 K		
金胎	処理 (で×h)	加工 (%)	(10 × b)	YS (kgf/ma²)	TS (kgf/ma*)	E1 (%)	NTS/YS (切欠降伏比)	YS (kgf/ms*)	13 (kgf/m*)	E# (%)	NTS/YS (切欠降伏比)	49 49
1	530 × 2	Ģ	170 × 24	39.1	48.5	18.0	1.50	57.5	71.9	15,4	1,40	本発明的
1	530 × 2	4	170×15	45.0	50.1	13.5	1.48	59.0	70.6	12.1	1.35	
2	490 × 2	٥	150 × 24	40.0	48.9	22.8	1.70	57.2	70.9	13.0	1.34	#
2	490 × Z	4	170×18	40.5	49.9	20,2	1.58	58.6	72.6	14.2	1,29	
3	510×2	4	170 × 24	41.4	47.2	11,8	1.55	57.2	70.0	17.6	1.47 :	,
4	500 × 2	4	170×18	39.0	49.5	21.8	1.51	58.5	74.5	13.6	1.28	8
5	500 × 2	4	170 × 24	40,5	49.2	11.8	1.48	57.2	70.0	15,1	1.45	,
6	500 × 2	4	170 × 24	39.6	48.8	18.6	1.50	58.0	71.5	14.1	1.38	"
7	510×2	0	180 × 24	40.7	51.0	7.1	1.10	58.9	73.2	5,0	0.71	比較何1
7	510×2	4	180 × 18	45.6	52.8	6.5	69.0	60.1	75.8	4.2	0,65	
8	530×2	•	140×32	24.1	38.0	27.1	2,13	41.5	54.0	25.0	1.75	
	530 × 2	4	140 × 24	23.8	38.0	23.8	2,05	40.0	63.5	25.0	1.70	
9	530 × 2	4	170×24	32.1	42.5	20.1	1.80	49.1	62.5	21.8	1.55	8
10	510×2	4	170 × 18	44.2	55.4	8.2	0.91	60.8	75.1	7.1	0.70	
11	510×2	4	170×18	33.2	43.0	23,5	1.85	48.Z	64.2	24.6	1.80	
12	500 × 2	4	170×24	40.0	46.3	14.8	1.55	58.0	73.8	11.5	1.28	比較何 5
4	535×2	7	177×24	37.0	46.5	12.6	1.48	48.9	68.B	14.0	1,21	比較何3

第 3 费

含金米	溶接割れ率 (%)	備考
1	42	本発明例
2	37	,
3	40	,
4	. 43	,
5	40	p
5	35	· #
12	58	比較例 5
13	65	比較例 2
14	40	比較例 3
15	81	比較例 4

〔実施例2〕

次ぎに、溶体化処理温度の影響について述べる

実施例 1 で使用 した本発明合金 km 3 を開条件で溶製、圧延後、4 0 0~5 0 0 ℃の範囲で溶体化処理し、次いで、1 4 0 ℃×9 8 h (時間)の時効を行い、引っ張り特性を調査した。その結果を示したのが第 1 図である。

第1 図に示すように、海体化処理温度が4 8 0 で未満では、折出強化元素の固格が十分に起こらず、時効後も強度が低い。一方、海体化処理温度が5 4 0 でを超えると、材料の局部的な溶解が生じ、延性が奪しく低下する。従って、海体化は4 8 0 ~ 5 4 0 での温度範囲で行うべきことがわかる。

〔寒臉例3〕

次ぎに、時効処理条件の影響について述べる。 実施例!で使用した本発明合金版!、本発明合 金版3を開条件で遊覧、圧延後、本発明合金版!

特開平3-236441 (6)

は530℃で、本発明合金加3は510℃でそれ ぞれ修体化処理し、一部引っ張りにより冷間加工 を施し、次いで第4表に示す条件で時効処理を行った。

その結果、時効処理温度が本発明方法の範囲内の、本発明例加1~7は、冷間加工の育無に関係なく、96時間以内に変用上十分な強度に適しでないた。また、冷間加工を行わずに、2段時効処理を行った本発明例加4は、1段時効と比較の大きい、短時間で実用強度が得られ、経済的効果が大きい、短時間で実用強度が得られ、経済的効果が大きい、いて、対して、時効処理温度が本発明方法の範囲を外れてが速かった。また、時効処理温度が本発明方法の範囲を外れてが速かった。また、対質の安定した合金材の製造が困難であった。

(実施例4)

次ぎに、冷間加工の効果について述べる。

実施例1で使用した本発明合金& 1を同条件で 溶製、低減後、5 3 0 ℃で溶体化処理し、引っ張 りにより冷間加工を施し、次いで、1 7 0 ℃で時 効処理を施し、時効処理後の合金材の強度を調査 した。その結果を第 2 図に示す。

第2図に示すように、冷間加工を擁すと、強化 が可能であり、溶体化処理後の冷間加工が、高強 度化を図るための有効な方法であることがわかる 。さらに、冷間加工率が3%を超えるとその効果 は飽和することがわかる。

[発明の効果]

以上説明したように、この発明によれば、溶療性に優れ、且つ強度の高いアルミニウム合金材が 得られる産業上有用な効果がもたらされる。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1回は熔体化処理過度と強度および钢性との 関係を示すグラフ、第2回は熔体化処理後の冷間

第 4 表

合金	御糸工吐	财劝处理	122(多種)	個 考
No.	(%)	(C×h)	(kgd/ms ^b)) Jany
1	0	170×24	48.5	本発明例1
3	0	170×24	46.8	, 2
3	0	140×96 .	47.5	<i>•</i> 3
3	0	140×8+170×8	48.8	# 4.
3	4	170×24	47.2	# 5
3	4	140×6+170×3+140×5	51.1	# 6
3	4	140×6+170×7	49.0	# 7
3	4	120×96	40'.1	比較例6
3	4	210×4	51.0	» 7
3	4	210×8	48.8	* 8
3	4	210×16	42.1	* 9

加工率と強度との関係を示すグラフ、第3図はフィッシュポーン試験片を示す優略側面図である。 効能において

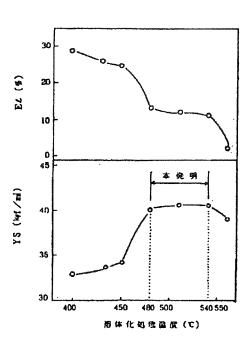
1…切れ込み、

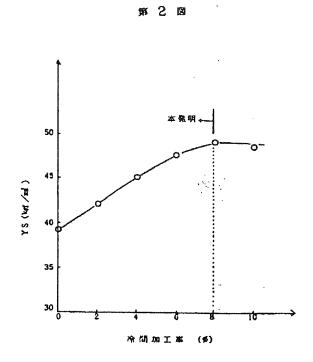
2…フィッシュポーン試験片。

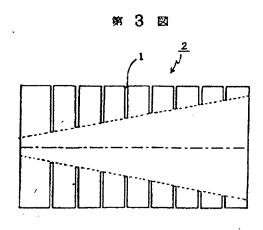
出願人 日本網管株式会社 代現人 潮谷 奈津夫

特開平3-236441(7)

第 1 🗵







特開平3-236441(8)

第1頁の続き

⑩発 明 者 中 川 大 隆 東京都千代田区丸の内1丁目1番2号 日本鋼管株式会社 内

(19) Japanese Patent Office(JP) (11) Patent Application Laid-Open Publication

(12) Patent Laid -Open Publication (A) Hei 03-236441

(43) Publication Date: October 22, 1991

(51) Int. Cl. 5 Identification Symbol Reference number

C 22 C 21 / 16 6813 - 4K

C 22 B 9 / 16 7730 - 4K

C 22 F 1 / 057 8015 - 4K



Examination not requested; Number of Claims: 3 (Total 8 pgs.)

(54) Title of the Invention HIGH STRENGTH ALUMINUM ALLOY AND METHOD

FOR PRODUCING HIGH STRENGTH ALUMINUM ALLOY MATERIAL

- (21) Patent Application No. Hei 02-32779
- (22) Application Date: February 14, 1990
- (72) Inventor: SAKIYAMA, Tetsuo c/o NKK Corp.
- 1-2, 1 chome, Marunouchi,

Chiyoda city, Tokyo

- (72) Inventor: TSUYAMA, Seiji c/o NKK Corp.
- 1-2, 1 chome, Marunouchi,

Chiyoda city, Tokyo

- (72) Inventor: MINAGAWA, Tetsuo c/o NKK Corp.
- 1-2, 1 chome, Marunouchi,

Chiyoda city, Tokyo

(71) Applicant: NKK Corp.

1006, Kadoma, Ohaza, Kadoma city

(74) Attorney: Patent Attorney; SHIOYA, Natsuo

To be continued to the final page

SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the Invention

HIGH STRENGTH ALUMINUM ALLOY AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING
HIGH STRENGTH ALUMINUM ALLOY MATERIAL

2. Patent Claims

- 1. A high strength aluminum alloy comprising Cu: 3 to 5 %, Mg: 0.5 to 2 %, Zn: 1 to 3 %, Ti: 0.03 to 0.20 %, and B: 0.001 to 0.006 % by weight as well as one or two or more of Mn: 0.1 to 0.5 %, V: 0.05 to 0.20 %, Zr: 0.05 to 0.30 %, Cr: 0.05 to 0.20 % by weigh, and the rest of said aluminum alloy comprising Al and unavoidable impurities.
- A method for producing aluminum alloy comprising steps of ingoting said aluminum alloy having a chemical composition comprising Cu: 3 to 5 %, Mg: 0.5 to 2 %, Zn: 1 to 3 %, Ti: 0.03 to 0.20 %, and B: 0.001 to 0.006 % by weight as well as one or two or more of Mn: 0.1 to 0.5 %, V: 0.05 to 0.20 %, Zr: 0.05 to 0.30 %, Cr: 0.05 to 0.20 % by weigh, and the rest of said aluminum alloy comprising Al unavoidable impurities; subjecting the aluminum alloy material having said chemical composition to а liquefying process temperature raging from 480 degree C to 540 degree C; and, then, subjecting said aluminum alloy material to one step or two or more steps of ageing treatment with a temperature in the range from 130 degree C to 200 degree C.

3. The method for producing aluminum alloy as claimed in Claim 2, in which cold working having a working rate of 8 % or below is applied between said liquefying process and said ageing treatment.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

[Industrially Applicable Field]

The present invention relates to high strength aluminum alloy being excellent in weldability and strength, and the method for producing said high strength aluminum alloy material.

[Prior Art]

Aluminum alloy has been employed as a low temperature structural material because which is not only light but also does not tend to cause brittle fracture. For example, Al - Cu type 2219 alloy has been used in a liquid fuel tank for a rocket, Al - Mg type 5083 alloy has been used in a tank for transportation of liquefied natural gas. Since these alloys are used as a sealed structure, they are assembled with each other by welding. Since said 2219 and 5083 alloys exhibit more excellent weldability than other aluminum alloys, they are widely used as a material for a tank and the like.

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]

Even though 2219 and 5083 alloys exhibit excellent weldability as described in above, their strength are

relatively low and they must have thick wall to be used as a structure, thereby increasing the resulting weight. It is the first condition to lightning their weight to be employed in a rocket and the like, however, conventional materials can not suffice the requirement of lightning.

On the other hand, Al- Zn- Mg- Cu type 7075 alloy is well known as a high strength alloy to a structure, however, it is a disadvantageous for this type of alloy to have inferior weldability.

As described in above, conventional aluminum alloys have not satisfied the requirements of both weldability and strength.

Consequently, the present invention has been attained to solve the problem in above and an object of which is to provide high strength aluminum alloy advantageous to weldability and strength, and a method for producing high strength aluminum alloy material.

[Means for Solving the Problem]

The summary of the present invention is as follows:

(1) A high strength aluminum alloy comprising Cu: 3 to 5 %, Mg: 0.5 to 2 %, Zn: 1 to 3 %, Ti: 0.03 to 0.20 %, and B: 0.001 to 0.006 % by weight as well as one or two or more of Mn: 0.1 to 0.5 %, V: 0.05 to 0.20 %, Zr: 0.05 to 0.30 %, Cr: 0.05 to 0.20 % by weigh, and the rest of said aluminum alloy comprising Al and unavoidable impurities.

(2) A method for producing aluminum alloy comprising steps of ingoting said aluminum alloy having a chemical composition comprising Cu: 3 to 5 %, Mg: 0.5 to 2 %, Zn: 1 to 3 %, Ti: 0.03 to 0.20 %, and B: 0.001 to 0.006 % by weight as well as one or two or more of Mn: 0.1 to 0.5%, V: 0.05 to 0.20%, Zr: 0.05 to 0.30%, Cr: 0.05 to 0.20 % by weigh, and the rest of said aluminum alloy comprising Al and unavoidable impurities; subjecting the aluminum alloy material having said chemical composition to a liquefying process in a temperature raging from 480 degree C to 540 degree C; and, then, subjecting said aluminum alloy material to one step or two steps or more of ageing treatment, in which cold working having a working rate of 8 % or below is applied between said liquefying process and said ageing treatment at need.

In the present invention, Cu, Mg and Zn are essential elements for enhancement of the strength, and Mn, V, Zr, Cr and Ti are elements required for the retention of ductility and weldability of a base material. Moreover, B is an element needed to miniaturize a structure. The reason why these components are limited into these range will be explained one by one in below. (1) Cu:

When the content of Cu is less than 3 % (by weight, herein after, the same as this), sufficient strength can not be obtained. On the other hand, when the content is over 5 %, the ductility and weldability would be deteriorated. Thus, the content of Cu should be limited into the range from 3 to 5 %.

When the content of Mg is less than 0.5%, sufficient strength can not be obtained. On the other hand, when the content is over 2%, the ductility and weldability would be deteriorated. Thus, the content of Mg should be limited into the range from 0.5 to 2%.

(3) Zn:

When the content of Zn is less than 1 %, sufficient strength can not be obtained. On the other hand, when the content is over 3 %, the ductility and weldability would be deteriorated. Thus, the content of Zn should be limited into the range from 1 to 3 %.

(4) Mn, V, Zr, Cr:

When the content of Mn is less than 0.1 %, the content of V is less than 0.05 %, the content of Zr is less than 0.05 %, and the content of Cr is less than 0.05%, the effect for controlling recrystallization is small deterioration of ductility. Further, contents of these components are below the lowest limit of these ranges in above, weld cracking tends to be occurred. Moreover, when the content of Mn is over 0.5 %, the content of V is over 0.2 %, and the content of Zr is over 0.3 %, bulky crystals tend to be generated to lead the deteriorated ductility. Further, and the content of Cr is over 0.2%, harden ability will be lowered. When Mn, V, Zr and Cr are contained in the alloy at most by 0.5 % or less, 0.2 % or less, 0.3% or less and 0.2% or less, respectively, weld cracking can be controlled. Therefore, these maximum contents are enough for these components contained.

Thus, the content of Mn should be limited into the range from 0.1 to 0.5 %; the content of V should be limited into the range from 0.05 to 0.20 %; the content of Zr should be limited into the range from 0.05 to 0.30 %; and the content of Cu should be limited into the range from 0.05 to 0.20 %.

Additionally, when two or more of these four elements are contained in combination, the effect will not be deteriorated. Thus, these elements can be contained in combination.

(5) Ti and B:

Ti and B will be precipitated as TiB2 and contribute to miniaturize a structure. However, when the content of Ti is less than 0.03 % and the content of B is less than 0.001 %, the desired effect can not be obtained. Тi is also an element of improving Further, weldability. However, when the content of Ti is over 0.20%, the effect will be saturated. On the other hand, when the content of B is over 0.006 %, the effect of miniaturizing a structure is saturated. Thus, the content of Ti should be in the range from 0.03 to 0.20 % and the content of B should be in the range from 0.01 to 0.006 %.

Next, the condition of heat treatment will be explained.

The alloy of the present invention is an alloy of being thermally treated which is subjected to liquefying process and ageing treatment after hot working for

practical use thereof.

When the temperature of liquefying process is less than 480 degree C, solution of elements for enhancing the precipitation is not enough to achieve sufficient strength. On the other hand, when temperature of liquefying process is over 540 degree C, partial melting is occurred. Thus, temperature of liquefying process should be limited to the range from 480 degree C to 540 degree C.

liquefying process When working after eliminated, sufficient strength can be obtained. When cold working is performed, the precipitated composition will be homogeneous and fine, therefore, more improved strength can be obtained. However, when the working rate of said cold working is over 8 %, the effect obtained by the cold working is saturated. Thus, the working rate of said cold working should be 8 % or less.

When the temperature of ageing treatment is less than 130 degree C, the precipitate phase for enhancement is not grown enough to enhance the strength. On the other hand the temperature of ageing treatment is over 200 degree C, rapid hardening and following softening tend to be occurred which will lead difficulty of obtaining stable precipitated composition. Thus, temperature of ageing treatment should be limited to the range from 130 degree C to 200 degree C.

When two or more degrees in the rage from 130 to 200 degree C for the temperature as performing ageing

treatment by two or more steps, ageing can be more accelerated than that of single step ageing. Therefore, high strength can be obtained in shorter time. In this manner, a multiple step ageing is also effective.

[Example]

Next, the present invention will be explained in more detail by examples.

[Example 1]

Alloy No. 1 through No. 6 of the present invention having compositions and comparative alloy No. 7 through No. 15 (in which, No. 14 and No. 15 are conventional 2219 compound metal and 7075 compound metal) shown in Table 1 were ingoted and subjected to hot rolling to be plate materials having a thickness of 12 mm. Next, samples were prepared by subjecting said plate materials to heat treatment under optimum heat treatment condition corresponding to each alloy composition (shown in Table 2). Then, tensile tests in a room temperature and under the temperature condition of 4.2 K in helium, respectively, were applied to each sample to determine strength, ductility and notching yield ratio and evaluate toughness. The results are shown in Table 2. The notching yield ratio was defined as "tensile strength of notched piece of each test sample / yield strength of unnotched piece of each test sample". Furthermore, the factor of stress concentration for notched piece of each test sample was 26.

Moreover, each test piece was subjected to fish bone test to determine weldability. Fish bone test, as shown Fig. 3, a fish bone test piece 1 having different depth cut cuts 2 by equal interval was used in TIG welding test (250 A, 40 cm/min.) to determine the rate of weld cracking length to the total welded length (weld crack rate), thereby evaluating weldability. The result is shown in Table 3.

As shown in Table 2, alloys No. 1 through No. 6 of the present invention exhibited higher strength than that of comparative alloy No. 14 of Comparative Example 3, as well as, the same as in ductility and rigidity. On the contrary, comparative alloys No. 7 and No. 10 were more highly strong because of their high contents of Cu and Mg that were out of the upper limit of the range of the present invention. However, they were inferior to the alloys of the present invention in ductility and toughness. Comparative alloy Nos. 8, 9 and 15 exhibited good ductility and toughness because of their contents of Cu, Mg and Zr were out of the lower limit of the range of the present invention. However, they were inferior to the alloys of the present invention in strength.

Further, as shown in Table 3, weld crack rates of alloy Nos. 1 to 6 of the present invention were 35 to 43 % and which were mostly the same as that of comparative alloy No. 14 of Comparative Example 3 and exhibited more excellent weldability than that of comparative alloy No. 15 of Comparative Example 4. On the contrary, comparative alloy No. 12 of Comparative Example 5 having the content of Zn being out of the upper limit

of the range of the present invention and comparative alloy No. 13 of Comparative Example 2 not containing Mn, V and Zr and having the content of Ti being out of the lower limit of the range of the present invention were inferior to the alloys of the present invention in weldability.

Table 1 (wt. %)

_		Υ	,		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·	·	
	Alloy	Cu	Mg	Zn	Ti	В	Mn	V	Zr	Cr	Remarks	
L	No.											
	1	4.7	0.6	1.0	0.04	0.003	0.30	0.18	0	0	Ex. of the invention	
	2	3.6	1.8	2.5	0.03	0.003	0	0	0.20	0	Ex. of the invention	
	3	4.0	0.8	2.0	0.04	0.003	0.30	0.10	0.15	0	Ex. of the invention	
L	4	4.1	1.7	2.0	0.05	0.004	0.25	0.10	0.10	0.10	Ex. of the invention	
_	5	4.0	1.3	1.3	0.04	0.003	0	0	0	0.18	Ex. of the invention	
	6	4.0	1.3	2.7	0.05	0.004	0	0.10	0.15	0	Ex. of the invention	
	7	5.3	1.5	2.3	0.02	0.002	0.25	0.18	0	0	Comparative Example 1	
	8	2.5	1.0	1.8	0.03	0.003	0	0	0.21	0	Comparative Example 1	
L	9	3.8	0.3	2.1	0.03	0.002	0.30	0.12	0.14	0	Comparative Example 1	
	10	3.7	2.4	1.8	0.04	0.003	0.26	0.12	0.11	0.08	Comparative Example 1	
	11	4.1	1.2	0.6	0.04	0.003	0	0	0	0.19	Comparative Example 1	
	12	4.2	1.5	3.2	0.03	0.002	0	0.08	0.17	0	Comparative Example 5	
	13	4.7	1.4	2.2	0.02	0.002	0	0 .	0	0.04	Comparative Example 2	
	14	6.4	0	0	0.04	0.003	0.35	0.12	0.18	0	2219 alloy	
											Comparative Exam 3	
	15	1.6	2.5	5.8	0.02	0.004	0	0	0	0.21	7075 alloy	
											Comparative Example 4	

Liquefying	Cold	Ageing		Room temperature	rature			4.2 1	Ж		Remarks
process (°C	working	treatment	YS	TS	딥	NTS/YS	YS	TS	E	NTS/YS	
X (r Y	(8)	(C × h)	(kgf/mm ²)	(kgf/mm ²)	(%)	(notching	(kgf/mm ²)	(kgf/mm^2)	(%)	(notching	
						yield				yield	
				=		ratio)				ratio)	
530 × 2	0	170 × 24	39.2	48.5	18.0	1.50	57.5	71.9	16.4	1.40	invention
530 × 2	4	170 × 16	45.0	50.1	13.5	1.48	59.0	70.6	12.1	1.35	invention
490 × 2	0	150 × 24	40.0	48.9	22.8	1.70	57.2	70.9	13.0	1.34	invention
490 × 2	4	170 × 16	40.5	49.9	20.2	1.68	58.6	72.6	14.2	1.29	invention
510 × 2	Ą	170 × 24	41.4	47.2	11.6	1.55	57.2	70.0	17.6	1.47	invention
500 × 2	4	170 × 18	39.0	49.5	21.8	1.51	58.5	74.5	13.6	1.29	invention
500 X 2	Þ	170 × 24	40.0	49.2	11.8	1.48	57.2	70.0	16.1	1.45	invention
500 × 2	4	170 × 24	39.0	48.8	18.6	1.50	58.0	71.5	14.1	1.38	invention
510 X 2	0	180 × 24	40.7	51.0	7.1	1.10	58.9	73.2	5.0	0.71	Comp. Ex.1
510 X 2	4	180 × 16	45.6	52.3	6.5	0.98	60.1	75.8	4.2	99.0	Comp. Ex.1
530 × 2	0	140 × 32	24.1	38.9	27.1	2.13	41.5	64.0	25.0	1.75	Comp. Ex.1
530 X 2	4	140 × 24	23.8	38.0	23.8	2.05	40.0	63.5	26.0	1.70	Comp. Ex.1
530 × 2	4	170 × 24	32.1	42.6	20.1	1.80	49.1	62.5	21.8	1.65	Comp. Ex.1
510 × 2	4	170 × 16	44.25	55.4	8.2	0.91	8.09	75.1	7.1	0.70	Comp. Ex.1
510 × 2	4	170 × 18	33.2	43.0	23.5	1.85	48.2	64.2	24.6	1.80	Comp. Ex.1
500 X 2	4	170 × 24	40.0	46.3	14.6	1.55	58.0	73.8	11.5	1.28	Comp. Ex.5
535 X 2	7	170×24	37.0	46.6	12.6	1.48	48.9	68.8	14.0	1.21	Comp. Ex. 3

Table 3

Alloy No.	Weld crack rate (%)	Remarks
1	42	Invention
2	37	Invention
3	40	Invention
.4	43	Invention
5	40	Invention
6	35	Invention
12	58	Comp. Ex. 5
13	65	Comp. Ex. 2
14	40	Comp. Ex. 3
15	81	Comp. Ex. 4

[Example 2]

Next, influence of the temperature of liquefying process will be explained.

Alloy No. 3 of the present invention used in Example 1 was ingoted and rolled under the same conditions in Example 1 and subjected to liquefying process with a temperature in the range from 400 to 500 degree C. Then, the resulting alloy was subjected to ageing treatment with 140 degree C \times 96h (hours) to examine tensile characteristic. The result is shown Fig. 1.

As shown in Fig. 1, solid solution of each precipitated element for enhancement is not occurred enough and its strength after ageing is low. On the other hand, when the temperature of liquefying process is over 540 degree C, partial dissolution of a material is occurred to deteriorate ductility. Therefore, it has been found that liquefying process should be performed in a temperature in the range from 480 to 540 degree C.

[Example 3]

Next, influence of ageing treatment will be explained.

Alloy No. 1 of the present invention and alloy No. 3 of the present invention used in Example 1 were ingoted and rolled under the same conditions in Example 1 and subjected to liquefying process with a temperature 530 degree C for alloy No. 1 and 510 degree C for alloy No. 3. Then, the resulting alloys were subjected to

cold working by partial pulling and ageing treatment under the conditions shown in Table 4.

As the result, Examples 1 to 7 of the present invention which were aged by a temperature in the range of the present invention were reached to the strength enough for practical use within 96 hours with or without performing cold working. Moreover, alloy No. 4 of the present invention that has been subjected to two step ageing treatment without performing cold working reached to the practical strength in shorter time, providing good economic effect, compared with the case of one step ageing. On the other hand, Comparative Example 6 that has been subjected to ageing treatment by a temperature lower than the lower limit of the range of the present invention took long time to be hardened. Moreover, Comparative Examples 7 to 9 that has been subjected to ageing treatment by a temperature higher than the upper limit of the range of the present invention rapidly hardened and softened, therefore, it was difficult to produce an alloy material having stable quality.

Table 4

Alloy	Cold	Ageing	TS	Remarks
No.	working	treatment	(room temp.)	
	(%)	(℃ × h)	(kgf/mm ²)	
1	0	170 × 24	48.5	Ex. 1 of the
				invention
3	0	170 × 24	46.8	Ex. 2 of the
				invention
3	0	140 × 96	47.5	Ex. 3 of the
				invention
3	0	140 × 8 + 170 ×	48.8	Ex. 4 of the
		8		invention
3	4	170 × 24	47.2	Ex. 5 of the
				invention
3	. 4	140 × 6 + 170 ×	51.1	Ex. 6 of the
		3 + 140 × 5	·	invention
3	4	140 × 6 + 170 ×	49.0	Ex. 7 of the
		7		invention
3	4	120 × 96	40.1	Comp. Ex. 6
3,	4	210 × 4	51.0	Comp. Ex. 7
3	. 4	210 × 8	48.8	Comp. Ex. 8
3	4	210 × 16	42.1	Comp. Ex. 9

[Example 4]

Next, influence of cold working will be explained.

Alloy No. 1 of the present invention used in Example 1 was ingoted and rolled under the same conditions in Example 1 and subjected to liquefying process by the temperature of 530 degree C and cold working by pulling, then, ageing treatment by the temperature of 170

degree C to determine the strength of the alloy material after applying ageing treatment. The result is shown in Fig. 2.

As shown in Fig. 2, it is found that when cold working is applied, enhancement can be obtained and cold working after liquefying process is effective to increase strength. Moreover, it is found that when cold working rate is over 8 %, the effect thereof is saturated.

[Effect of the Invention]

As described in above, the present invention can provide aluminum alloy materials excellent in weldability and having high strength that are industrially useful and effective.

4. Brief Description of Drawings

Fig. 1 is a graph showing the relation among temperature of liquefying process, strength and toughness. Fig. 2 is a graph showing the relation between cold working rate after liquefying process and strength. Fig. 3 is a schematic side view of a fish bone test piece.

In drawings:

1: cut

2: fish bone test piece

Applicant: NKK Corp.

Attorney: SHIOYA,

Natsuo.

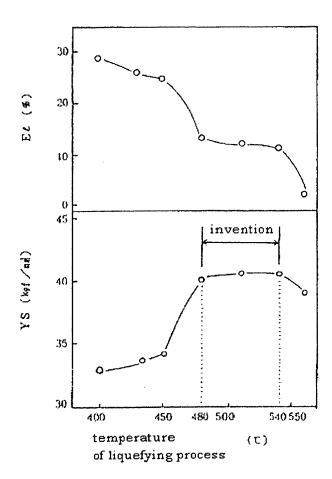


Fig. 2

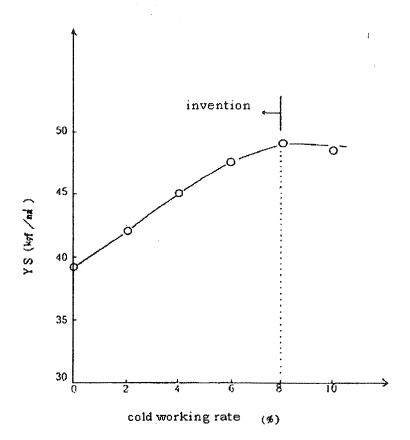


Fig. 3

Continued from the first page
(72) Inventor: NAKAGAWA, Tairiku c/o NKK Corp.
1-2, 1 chome, Marunouchi,
Chiyoda city, Tokyo

			•